

## ALBA

## Models C116, C116L.W.

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**General Description:** Model C116 is a four-valve (including rectifier), miniature straight ("t.r.f.") receiver for medium-wave reception. Model C116 L.W. is similar, but incorporates facilities for long-wave reception. Moulded plastic cabinet.

**Power Supply:** A.C./D.C. mains, 200–250 volts.

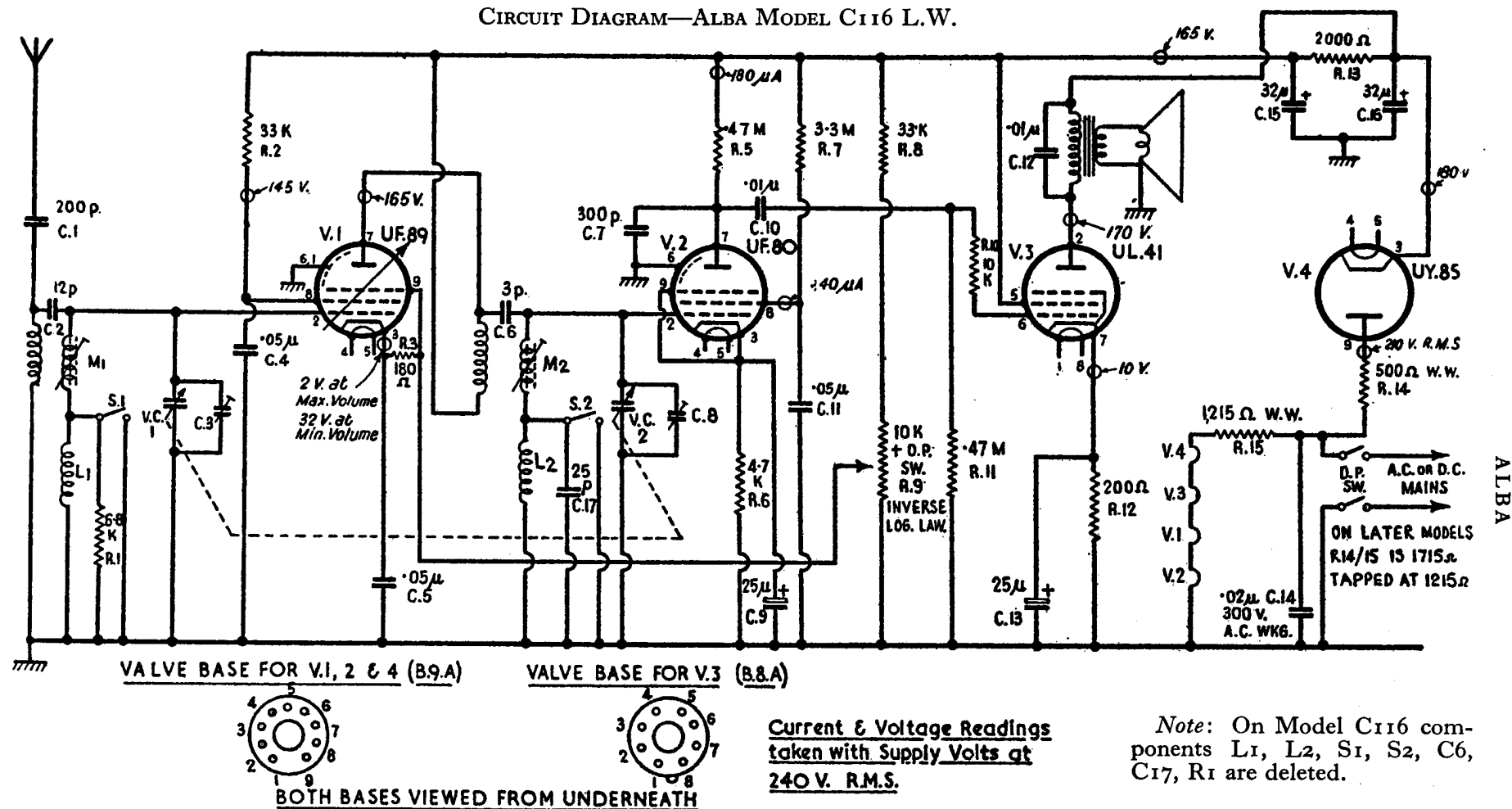
**Valves:** (V1) UF89; (V2) UF80; (V3) UL41; (V4) UY85. Typical voltage and current measurements are shown on the circuit diagram.

**Alignment Procedure:** With receiver aerial extended, loosely couple the signal-generator output lead to the free end of the aerial, the "earthy" generator output lead being connected to chassis via a  $0.01\text{-}\mu\text{F.}$  capacitor. Set tuning gang to 500 m. by centralising the 500 mark to the cut-out immediately above it in the gang mounting. Tune signal generator to 600 kc/s. and adjust the cores of M1 and M2 for maximum output, repeating adjustments until no improvement results. Retune receiver and generator to 250 m.; and adjust C3 and C8 for maximum output. Repeat the full sequence until no further improvement results.

Note that chassis may be "live".

**Dismantling:** The cabinet back secured by four corner screws holds the chassis in position, and on removal of these screws the chassis can be removed completely.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM—ALBA MODEL C116 L.W.



The aerial loading coil is matched to the length of the aerial supplied, which should therefore not be changed. To avoid instability keep the H.F. and aerial coil connections, gang connecting leads, and leads to the wave-change switch all as far apart as possible. The metal-foil strip on the inside of the back is in contact with the phosphor-bronze spring, this provides stability on the long-wave band. A 100-pF. capacitor can be added across L1 if reception in any area is difficult.

On early models the mains dropper consisted of two wire-wound resistors (R14 and R15). In later models this is one resistor of 1715 ohms, tapped at 1215 ohms.